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SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 366.

thed every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O. 1,50 per annum if paid in advance.

per annum if paid within the first six f the subscriber's year. We occasionally send numbers to those

not subscribers, but who are believed rested in the dissemination of anti-slaath, with the hope that they will either he themselves, or use their influence to is circulation among their friends. mmunications intended for insertion.

rested to Marius R. Robinson, Editor. rsto Emily Robinson, Publishing Ag't. J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

THE BUGLE.

FREEDOM'S GATHERING INESVILLE, CRAWFORD CO., PA.

greeably to previous notice, the friends edom and Humanity met at Linesville, aford Co. Pa., on Friday morning, Sept., for the purpose of concerted action at the slave power.

The interest manifested thus early, in the paching proceedings, was a pleasing en; and argued strongly that Free Soil d Free Speech were suffering under no indiet, in that locality, at least. From an shour the village was crowded by perfrom the surrounding country, who had in the hope of hearing how brilliant ace might become, when pleading the of Justice and Humanity.

ORENOON SESSION, 1st DAY. morning having been somewhat rainy, seting asembled in the school house, Ho'clock, was called to order. Daygeler, Esq., was chosen President, and O'Daniels and T. J. Connatty, Secreta-

e call for the meeting was read by the rafter which Mr. J. F. Selby, of Mercer was invited to address the Convention. soke of the object of the meeting, and hat the spirit of Slavery and Despotism the same everywhere, whether in the empart of the United States, or in autocracies of Russia and Austria .it this spirit was not fastidious in the ice of its victims. It does not inquire for try, condition, or complexion. The which makes merchandise of the humst of God's children, would, if external were removed or abated, trample bey, he said, is aggressive. We must is aggression, if from no other than rest. For this purpose was the multhere to-day-to agitate the rights of mal Man-to aid in emancipating three hilf millions of our fellow-countryand to light and fan the flame of free-

Benj. Bown, of Columbiana Co. O., had come over one hundred miles purpose of being present at this con-It was a bright joyous day, and radiant faces beamed, on every hand ad him; but the very happiness of this bly made the prospect of Southern ge more gloomy and saddening. In of the blessings around us there was urgent necessity for our exertions to bring nen to the enjoyment of the benefits of

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BOOKS.

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tor, Isaac Brooks, and P. W. Thayer, pointed to report standing Officers

pointed, consisting of J. R. Giddings, Pillsbury, Samuel Myers, Nelson kand Rev. J. F. Clarke.

otion, two more were added to the s Committee, namely, Benj. Bown

notion, adjourned to meet in the grove, oclock, P. M.

TERNOON SESSION, 1st DAY. according to adjournment, at a beaugove in the vicinity of Linesville, where odious platform was prepared for Peakers, and where numerous seats

leady for the assembled multitude. 20'clock the meeting was called to orthe committee on Officers reported

DAYTON SIGELER, President. DANIEL McKAY, V. President. C.O'Dattiels, Secretaries. I. Connetty. 5

lel Myers, of Columbiana Co. O., was talled upon, and came forward to adthe Convention. He said he had not speak, he had come to hear, and he willing to speak, however, if any word could aid the cause. He then went show that the spirit of the Constitution Posed to Slavery, that Jefferson was

the entire population of this Republic. It had increased, too, in its demands upon Freedom. We are asked not only to bestow our money for its support and propagation, per annum, if payment be delayed but are also commanded to lavish upon it our energies. Its upholders have gone even further, they have bid us be silent in reference

> Let the Whigs look at the matter. They, who have freely discussed the Bank Question, Tariff, Sub-Treasury, &c., are forbidden to utter the word Slavery above the most audible whisper! The Democrats, too, those uncompromising opponents of monopoly, did they not see, he asked, their liberties infringed in this interdiction of discussion on the question of Slavery? Or could it be that they regarded monopoly in dollars as worse than monopoly in the blood and bones of men? Monopoly, in this latter way, has got to exceed all other monopolies. II. Clay said, that, in 1840, it was estimated at twelve hundred millions of dollars! And yet the Democrats are to be silent in regard to it.

We have seen the enthusiastic reception an Austrian fugitive 2but recently received from all classes of our people; yet we are told that we must not only not give triumphal receptions to Southern fugitives, but must aid in returing them to Slavery and oppression again! This is an inconsistency, an anomaly into which nothing but the greatest strait for votes could have betrayed either party. The above is but a very meager abstract of Mr. Myers' logical and convincing

Parker Pilsbury was next called upon .-He said he was not prepared to make a political speech, being in the babit of taking moral grounds in reference to the question under consideration. He said, the last speaker had directed his remarks somewhat to the Democrats. He was glad to hear it. Democracy was not unknown to him [Pillsbury]. His native state could boast some of the genuine article of Democracy! She had outrode the hard cider flood of 1840;" the Democratic ark had rested on her mounains." She, in truth, might be called the mount Ararat" of Democracy. In her was preserved the "seed corn" of that party which latter was to be scattered over the land. New Hampshire was also famous for her candidates. Lewis Cass, Senator Douglass, Judge Woodbury, J. P. Hale, Dan. Webster, and lastly the great PIERCE, are sons of

advantage over the Whig party. They were consistent in their infamy. They were never troubled with any of those political scruples wherewith the Whigs in former times had been troubled. Their present candidate was known to the speaker. Was a much better man than his Democratic friends had given him credit for. He [Pierce] said he accepted the Baltimore platform on the ground of its congeniality with his former sentiments. Now this must surely have been a misrepresentation, for no one who had ever known him judged such evil of him. His acts, too, contradict such an assertion. It is told of him that he once gave a stick of candy to a small boy whom he met on the street. He is reported to have said, on one occasion, that he "loathed and abhored the infamous fugitive slave law;" but he has, since his elevation to the position of Presidential candidate, denied ever having uttered such a sentiment. What a pity he should have foresworp the most honorable sentiment of his life.

Mr. P. then addressed the Whigs. He said they had been laughing at their neighbors, the Democrats, for some minutes past, and now he was going to show them their position. They never pleaded guilty to total depravity like others. For many years they had been thanking God they were not like these Democrats. Well, to be sure, they were not like these Democrats! They have now got a man who has, it is said, done the country some service. And, he would ask, what was necessary to elect their man? The South wants a good hunter, a mighty Nimrod. Pierce was known to have a suitable determination. Then what had the Whigs to do in reference to their candidate. Was it to convince the country of his statesmanship and patriotism, or of his " blood hound capabilities?" All other issues-Bank, Tariff, &c., are thrown away-this great question of Slavery is the only issue-the only touch-stone of man's political faith. If he is sound on this point of hunting and chaining men, it matters little what else he lacks,-This, then, is the task the Whigs have got to perform before November next, to convince the South that Scott is a "blood dog!"

Throughout the whole of Mr. P's speech ran a vein of the richest humor and the most the right stamp to take posession of it.

witherering sarcasm. Rev. J. F. Clarke, or Meadeville, next ad ed to it, and that the Document referr- dressed the meeting. He said he had conficlearly contemplated its gradual abol- dence in the mass of men in the two great Yet, instead of declining, it had in- parties. He believed the majority in both

for the good of the country. Those that stùdy Astronomy know that there are two forces the centripetal and centrifugal, which balance each other and contribute to the motion, regularity and permanence of the heavenly bodies. It is thus, too, in politics, there is need of antagonist forces.

He said the Democratic party was founded on the principles of progress, faith in man, hope in the future. Now the chief design of the party was not simply the election of a Democratic President, but the carrying out of these principles. The Whigs believed in the idea of preservation-were conservative -wanted to save whatever was good behind them. The mass of men belong to this party because they consider it represents the principle of preservation. No Whig or Democrat would wish to see his party triumph at the expense of its principles. If this be so, both parties are bound to resist the advances of the slave power .--The Democrats are bound to resist it, because it violates their cherished principlesbecause it is a vast aristocracy, a hideous monopoly exceeding all others. The Whigs are bound to resist its advances because it is the destructive element in this country. We are sorry our limits forbid us to follow Mr. C. further through the windings of his elaborate and convincing argument.

Mr. Shields, an emancipated slave of Gen. Taylor's, made some remarks. He said he stood before that Convention as a specimen of Southern Slavery. He appealed to the audience "whether they would accord to to him the name of Man"-" whether they believed he had a soul?" (Loud cries of 'ves! yes!") And yet he once stood on the auction block and was sold, soul and body, to Gen. Taylor, for \$950! He then gave some account of the miseries of slave life which were revolting in the extreme.

Adjourned to meet at early candle light.

EVENING SESSION, 1st DAY. Met according to adjournment. D. McKay

Parker Pillsbury offered the following res-

Resolved, That our controversy, as abolitionists, with the American Church, is not about her creeds and doctrines, as pertaining to Church organization, to an ordained and privileged ministry, the sacredness of the sabbath, or the inspiration of the Scriptures; but it is that she denies and mocks the God she professes to worship, and, in the person of his children, makes merchandise of him and boys and sells him in the market as a brute beast. She holds hundreds of thousands of her own members in Slavery, shut up from all true light and knowledge, herded together like cattle without marriage, con:pelled into the most loathsome concubinage and prostitution, and not only makes no provision for their deliverance from such a fate, but reviles and curses the anti-slavery enterprise which would save them, as Infidel itu: and warns every body to beware of it, whilst she continues with the country, to increase the evil of Slavery and enlarge the number of its victims.

Resolved, That with such a Church we are at war, and, before the power of God's almighty truth, by us and others proclaimed, we confidently expect to see her overthrown.

Mr. P. then went on to substantiate the charges brought against the Church. It would be impossible for us to give any idea of the matter or the manner of his speech. He continued, for half an hour, to pour forth, in language the most nervous, thrilling and eloquent, arguments, at whose horrid truthfulness even his opponents must have shud-

Samuel Myers spoke in favor of the reslutions. The fact that the religious element in man exercises so great a power over his actions, and that, though the Church has wielded this element for thousands of years, to the North? Has it ever been any? It is Slavery still exists, was proof enough for to the South. Whatever they have demandhim that she had not done her duty on this ed, has been granted. point.

Rev. J. F. Clarke opposed the resolutions. He thought the charges were too sweeping. That there was iniquity in the Church he would not deny; but there was also much treated according to his deserts. There is a feeling of injustice, in the mind, at this mixing up and compounding of good and bad. In his opinion no words were too heavy for the abettors of Slavery; but it would be dealing unfairly with the opponents of the institution, to include them in the same de-

He thought there was a better way to reform the Church than by endeavoring to overthrow it and that way was, for men of

Mr. Pillsbury said he was not yet converted to these views. In the outset of his remarks he had said he did not mean to bring those of you! charges against every individual member of I cannot stand on the Freesoil Platform. the Church. But then he concluded the excep- It does not demand the abolition of Slavery.

creased, till now it was nearly one-sixth of were honest. In his opinion, these, or some tions would take care of themselves. What Gerrit Smith took that plank, already plain- ists too severe. None were more opsuch parties will always continue. They he had to say was that had the majority of ed, with him to Pittsburgh, but it was re- posed to slavery than he. But there is a are needed to carry the country forward .- the Church been on the side of Freedom jected. How can I stand on such a platform right course and a wrong one. The Church He should be afraid if either should prepon- and humanity, Slavery could not have stood as this? Free soilers promise to commune ought to have credit for what she has done. derate that such preponderance would not be three months before such opposition. He with slaveholders. I cannot call the slave- Give Satan his due. All history shows that with Southern Slaveholders, and which actually esteems thousands of its own members | him as such. as mere chattels. He had no objections, however, to having the denominations specified if any one felt disposed to do so.

N. N. Selby and J. F. Selby spoke in favor of the resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the following morning.

FORENOON SESSION, 2nd DAY. Met according to adjournment. Dayton

Sigeler in the chair. Meeting was openened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Going.

An ode was then sung by the congrega-Rev. J. F. Clarke, on behalf of the business

committe, presented the following resolu-Resolved, That the Platform adopted by

he Free Democacy at Pitsburgh deserves the approval of all good and true men; and that John P. Hale and Geo. W. Julian are men, who, by their faithfulness to the cause of Justice, Liberty and Humanity, and by their well-know ability, deserve the support of the People for the office of President and and Vice President, of the U.S. at the coming

Resolved, That we recommend our fellowcitizens of the whig and Democratic parties, who love the cause of human freedom more than party success, to testify in behalf of that cause at the coming election, by easting their votes for Hale and Julian.

Mr. Clarke, then took up the Pittsburgh Platform and discussed its merits in a masterly and convincing manner. He showed that the Free Democracy, in adopting it, stood upon ground universal as Humanity, enduring as Justice and Truth. He defended the Constitution from the charge of being a pro slavery document, and the Free Soilers from the accusation that they were disunionisis. He showed conclusively that they, and they alone, who opposed the aggressions of the Slave Power, were the true friends of the Union. He reviewed the Compromise measures and exposed the political meanness and despotism which would impose such an adjustment on the people as "Final." He demonstrated most clearly that the favorite threat of the South-dissolution-was a bugbear cry; that the south had never had any serious intention in that way. All that was needed to put that cry down was a man of nerve and firmness to stand up in defence of God's everlasting Right. John P. Hale was such a man. The country knew him for many years, and had always seen him at his post-ever ready, with his good humor, trenchant wit and subtle argument, to laugh at and rebut pro-slavery sophisms.

N. N. Selby made some excellent remarks on the necessity of sinking all sectional and party differences and of taking united action on this great question of Human Rights.

Adjourned to incet at half-past two o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION-2D DAY. Resolutions still under discussion.

Mr. Pillsbury took the stand and spoke for

three-fourths of an hour. He could not adopt the resolutions before the meeting. Still there are some sound planks in the Free Soil Platform. In the Whig and Democratic platforms there is no

the lowest depths. Whigs and Democrats, what do you gain by remaining in the old parties? What is it your masters want you to do? Not to catch runaway negroes. They want you to know your place! What advantage is the Union

Look into the past, whigs and democrats, and tell me what you have gained. You didn't need Texas. You had too much territory before. Did you see the importance of having California? It will be a curse to virtue in it. He wanted to see every one you now you have it. You knew it would be. It was the South who wanted the territory, and you gave it to them. Slavery wears out the soil, and hence some new territory was needed. The South looks at the heart.

the North at the outside. What have you gained? Boston wanted Webster for President, so she sent back Sims loaded with chains. She did not want Sims to go, but she wanted Webster for President. The South will catch no negroes. She despises those who do. The Carolinians won't "cash the bill;" they cannot vote for such service. Look at Webster now! Whigs and Democrats, what do your masters think

thought no charge too sweeping against a holder a sinner and criminal, and then shake she has been the salvation of the world .--Church which makes terms of communion hands with him in Congress. I denounce What was society before Christianity was him as a sinner and criminal, and I will treat established? [As if the religion of the Church

the stand. In defending the Freesoil Party, has not done every thing she has done much. use of every means in our power for remov- language ought to be used. Everything is make use of every means. Voting is one means of damaging slavery.

hands first. If you would reform the drunk. was more than enough. He endeavored to ard, what do you do first? When he drinks free the abolitionists from the charge of intwo glasses, do you drink one? Do you get justice, and too great severity. He thought a little drunk, when he lies in the gutter? Is such a charge came with a poor grace from that the way? Do you not rather wash your orthodox churches, who have from time imown hands clean first?

Let me say here, once for all, that no full abstract of speeches made, is here given .-Perhaps injustice is done to some of the hypocrites "ye are of your father the Devil!" speakers. Such cutting remarks we have Jesus, who spake as never man spake is our seldom heard as those of Mr. Pillsbury.]

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION-SECOND DAY. A colored man, named Thornton, address-

d the multitude while gathering. He spoke of the injustice inflicted on the free colored people of the North. They were taxed but could not vote. They were compelled to help build the palace, but must themselves inst., will be sold at the north of the Exsleep in the open air.

number of Vice Presidents.

On motion of Samuel Myers, amended by evening were taken up for further discusion, in connection with the following:

Whereas, The Government of this country a confederation of thieves, robbers, and pirates, of the most atrocious character; and bese robbers and pirates are permitted to hold slaves in half the national domain, and to hunt and seize them, alive or dead, on the whole of it; and

Whereas, They are secured the right to be epresented in the national Congress, by three-fifths of their human chattels, and

Whereas, By the votes of the Senate, the Veto Power of the President, and the rulings and decisions of the Supreme Court, (to say nothing of direct constitutional guarantees,) from the government upon Slavery; and

Whereas, They have now additional slave territory on which to feed and fatten the system, as well for a century to come, as for the century past; and

Whereas, Such an alliance for any purpose and affecting. even though the Federal Government be exempt, as far as possible, from any interference with slavery whatever, and all its erimes and errors be confined to the States ing resolution for the consideration of the where it exists-is a great and gross immorality-a violation of the " Higher Law" in every one of its provisions-an outrage upon justice-a crime against humanity, and a sin against God : Therefore

Resolved. That this Government should cease at once to exist: the Confederation should be annulled: the Union should be dissolved; as "a consent with thieves, and adulterors"-"a covenant with death"-"an agreement with Hell."

Resolved, That we can owe no allegiance to such a Government, and we do hereby solemnly abjure it, in the name of justice and liberty, and in obedience to the "Higher Law" of Him who rules Supreme among

Resolved, That we will seek and demand a NEW NORTHERN REPUBLIC, to be sacred to soundness whatever. Whigs and Democrats Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free can fear no second fall; they are already in Men; where equal and impartial liberty, shall e the birth-right of all; where the oppressed of all nations may find a secure asylum; and tionists themselves. where, under a just, wise, and virtuous govrument, the full millenium of national blessngs shall be established, enjoyed, and made

> hour. One of the parables of Jesus was his take the first step, and they admitted it to be Samaritan-which was neighbor to the man those who treated it as such. When the that fell among them? This was the sever- abolition party took the third step, they took est possible rebuke to the Jewish Church .- the second. Thus have they faithfully fol-Him who was neighbor to the unfortunate lowed the abolitionists, keeping always at a man, the Church held to be a dog! The secure distance behind. The only stand she transgressed the commandments of God have been compelled to take. by her traditions. Now look at the character and influence of the Church from that this world, it is to rid the world of sin. She day to this. The Church, what is it to-day? must commence with the greatest sins. But I speak not against true religion. I am speaking of the Church. Jesus came to reform it. It has needed such reformers from that day to this. Every reform which has been brought about from the days of Jesus to rob cradies and trundle-beds! till now, has commenced out of the church, and has fought its first and great battle with morrow, if she would.

T. J. Connotty, of Meadville, next took the

Thomas Mc Whinny thought the abolition-

and Christianity were the same.] How in-Mr. Balch, of Meadville, was next called to finite has been the change! If the Church his main argument was: We ought to make In speaking of her faults, kinder and juster ing Slavery. If we refuse to vote we do not gained by kindness,nothing by such severity.

D. C. O'Daniels next occupied the floor. The last speaker was Mr. Pillsbury. We Mr. Pillsbury: If you wish to exercise a are not prepared to do any think like justice moral power, you must wash your own to his speech. Let it suffice to say that it memorial, condemned ninety-nine human Make public opinion what it ought to be, beings out of every hundred to eternal damand no "fugitive slave law" can be executed. nation! He took up the example of Jesus. Christ was an instance of perfection in kindness and goodness. Yet be said to certain example. God has always said, "Come out of her." Mr. P. kindly referred to the gentleman who had just defended the church, admired his spirit, but his arguments he scattered to the winds,

Some documents were then read to show where the church has stood in times past, and where she stands now. Among them was the following: "On Tuesday, the 17th change, at ten o'clock, A. M., a prime gang On motion Benj'n Bown was added to the of ten negroes, belonging to the Independent Church in Christ's Church Parish."

When the following was read, a murmur P. Pillsbury, the resolutions of the previous of horror and indignation ran through the

"TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.-Ran away from the subscriber, on the 17th ust., a negro girl named Molly. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, lately branded on the left Whereas, By the terms of this Government, cheek, thus, R, and a piece taken off her ear on the same side : the same letter is branded on the inside of both her legs.

[Signed] ABNER Ross, S. C." Adjourned to meet Sunday morning, ten

SUNDAY MORNING-3D DAY.

Vice President Bown in the chair, Opportunity was given for any one who prayer. Rev. J. Blake, of Ohio, came forward. After a few remarks, suitable to the occasion, he looked to the Father of All for his blessing. His prayer was appropriate

A hymn was then sung by the congregation. After which Mr. P. offered the follow-

Resolved. That the only true Church in any country or nation is that which removes, o seeks to remove, the sins and crimes of the nation: and inasmuch as Slavery is above all others, the sin and crime of this country, and the anti-slavery enterprise is the only movement or agency that seeks its removal and overthrow; it is and should be regarded as preeminently the true Christian movement and Church of this country.

Mr. P. made it a point to show that Slavery is the great outrage and crying evil of the day. There is no villainy that it isn't guilty of. It is the great sin. Facts were given to illustrate the truth that

the small part of the American Church which has taken any decided stand against Slavery, has been compelled to do so by the aboli-

Twenty years ago anti-slavery men called slavery an evil, and the Church denounced them for it. Then the abolitionists took an-Samuel Myers was the first regular speak. other step, and called it a sin. By this time er. He spoke with great effect for half an a small part of the Church, were prepared to text. The Priest, the Levite, and the good an evil, but not a sin; and they denounced church had the power and the influence, but they have ever taken against Slavery, they

If the church has any business at all in what has she done, and what is she now doing! She contends to the last that it is wrong to rob hen-roosts and horse-stables, but she has not yet learned that it is wrong

The Church and the people of America place no value on man. This country sent the church. To-day it is the great pillar of her sons by thousands to Mexico to be shot Slavery. The Church could abolish it to- at, and for what? In return she gave them seven dollars a month.

Years ago the spirit of revival arose in the churches. It spread to every corner of the land. And while the Protestant Church in

America was adding to her numbers, the like of being seen conversing with a negro,--Catholic Church in different parts of the Some of the bystauders looked amazed, and world, was adding to her, eternal glory. She we think learned a good lesson. During the could see the inconsistency and wickedness of Slavery, but the Protestant Church of America could not.

Ten years of revival of religion prepared us for slaying a hundred thousand Mexicans, and doubled the number of our slaves! Can such a church be the true one?

We are told to look at countries where the [so called] Christian religion does not exist. and compare their condition with our own. Look then at America before it was stolen from its native inhabitants and rightful owners. It took our Christianity to teach the untutored sons of the forest that men are so worthless that they may be bought and sold!

While in prison, Wm. Penn wrote a book, the spirit of which was, 'No cross, no crown.' If this be true, what will become of the church? What cross does the church bear?

The Anti-slavery movement is the true christian movement. It remembers those who are in bonds as bound with them .-Jesus, when upon earth, went about doing good. The truth he spoke plainly. He saved that which was good and true but the devils he cast out. The Church called him an agitator and a blasphemer; and when she was unable to answer him in any other way, she resorted to the last argument and cruci-

Mr. Balch pext took the floor. For want of room, we give no abstract of his remarks. His views were different from those of Mr. Pillsbury; perhaps they found a wider sympathy than those of that gentleman. All admired the kind, forbearing, forgiving spirit which ran through his remarks.

After some further discussion by different gentlemen, the meeting adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Met according to adjournment.

Several gentlemen addressed the convention on the subject under discussion in the

evil could be abolished. He thought the "Ballot-box question" worthy of considera-

Mr. Samuel Myers would leave every one to conscientious action. He was afraid that the ballot-box with many was Deity.

Mr. Pillsbury knew that the ballot-box was more than the gospel. Examples were here given in illustration. Mr. P. gave a full account of the "ballot-box specie" of this Government. The ballot-bex cannot purify men's minds, nor make them think as they ought to think. There is something beyond it. When Jesus sent his diciples into all the world, did he tell them to preach and baptize in the name of the - Governor, and of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives? Did he tell them to take with them a ballet-box?

Mr. P's. closing address was very affecting. A deep solemnity rested on the whole ment prophets, deriving thence the thought assembly. There were many eyes moisten- that all the moral workers in reform were coed with tears. And while he spoke of the shortness of life, the necessity of doing something while the day lasts, for soon the night comes on, -while he pointed out to us examples of philanthrophy and self-forgetfulness as worthy patterns, and touchingly refeared to the death of the lamented daughter of Mr. Samuel Myers-many hearts beat high, many bosoms swelled, and many resolves were there made never to be forgotten.

On motion, the resolutions discussed during the meeting were laid over for publication with the minutes.

On motion, a vote of thanks was given to their kind hospitalities during the meeting. After some other unimportant business was transacted, the meeting adjourned sine die.

D. C. O'DANIELS, } Secretaries. T. J. CONNATTY.

THE Democrats of Potter county held a convention at Coudersport, Pa., on the 26th ult., and passed the following resolution (among others) unanimously:

" Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery, into any Territory of the United States, not tainted with it.

On perusing the "national" platform, however, the officers of the convention ran against the following resolution, and in accordance therewith excluded the above resolution from the published proceedings!

" Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the egitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the at

It is thus that, under Southern detation, politicians suppress the expression of the best feelings of the people !- Dispatch.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS gives the following account of a recent meeting with Mr. Benton in which as in his electioneering he shows the same manly bearing

An incident occurred at the state-house, on serve a good purpose to mention, in view of the mean and contemptible persecution we are subon his way to Washington, and, like ourselves, about to take the Pittsburgh train. A gentleman connected with the press in Cleveland introduced us to Mr. Benton. The thing was an experiment. It was not known how the expense. Mr. Benton is, and he took the mat- participated in the discussion. Mrs. Frohock's moversed with us freely, manifesting no dis- production.

passage from Cleveland to Salem, the lady in Col. Benton,s company sat with a colored far as we could see, everything went on between them as pleasantly as if they had been of the same color. Why should it not? A uestion for northern toadies!

The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets October 3rd.

Mr. Vaughan in New Lisbon and Salem.

On Saturday last, our Free Soil friends held county nominating convention in New Lisbon. sented. The audience was good for New Lison, which is understood to have small sympa-Ex Senator Allen, and Governor Woods. At bed. the anti-slave, y meeting there were nose but attentive listeners. Mr. J. C. Vaughan of Cleveland, was the principal speaker, though remarks were added by Messrs. Smith and Heaton.

After the close of the New Lisbon meeting, Mr. Vaughan returned to Salem, where he spoke on Saturday evening and also twice on Sunday, tion for such appropriations. An attempt to His discourses all had one direct and most desirable tendency; viz: the destruction of party leader-ship, and the substitution therefor of though unwilling to turn traitors for the sake Mr. Balch would like to know how the the principles of justice, as developed by the of colored slaves, would so turn for the sake of individuality of each member of community .more especially to the political aspect of the they did it, as they would have done by direct cause. But here as in the subsequent meetings, he dealt in principles and facts. Just such as the occasion demands, presenting them clearly, dispassionately, but most impressively. He dealt with the elementary principles of our for fugitives killed or escaped. Never would movement. He exhibited briefly the history they have paid the bills for the return of fugiof the aggressions of slavery especially in the tives who have been recaptured under the law did not fail to create and deepen an intelligent sum, the annual quota that is now extorted abhorrence of the system.

On Sunday afternoon he introduced his remarks by reading from one of the Old Testaing common interests, and none but fraternal relations, should be co-operatices. This thought he kept beautifully and impressively prominent, through the whole discourse. Mr. Vaughan speaks with an object, and with the audiences taxation as by no other single measure. to which we have referred, he gained it. He has done the anti-slavery cause good service in his visits to New Lisbon and Salem, and we shall be glad to have them often repeated.

L. A. HINE .- It has been rumored about nomination to congress, and was going for the inhabitants of Linesville and vicinity for Scott. The following paragraph from one of his recent letters to the Nonparcil prob-

> "I see by the N. Y. Tribune, that the Free Democracy have nominated me for Congress. I thank them, but that is more than I bar-

gained for. I am not acting with the party." Mr. Hine is travelling and lecturing in Michigan-judging from his interesting letters, he is doing an excellent work, and with a spirit of devoted self sacrifice which would honor any cause. His principal topics are education and land reform.

Thomas H. Benton.

How it was pone. The recent election of Thomas II. Benton is one of the most remarkable triumphs of these latter days, It was a triumph of manliness over party prejudice, cau cuses, platforms and finalities. How it was done, he tells us in the annexed paragraph.

"No low arts of electioneering-no begging for votes-no appeal to old service-no bowing and scraping-no whining and blubbering-no confessing and begging pardon, and promising not to do so again-no cringing to foes .-But right ahead, hitting right and lef:-knocking over compromises, platforms, caucuses, convenour way to the Salem meeting, which it may rious, regular nominations, fugitive slave law and and despising everything that jugglers contrive for the terror of timid politicians: jected to on account of our color. Reaching the armed with truth and courage alone ; self-supstation at Cleveland Saturday morning, who norted and relying on the people; answering should be there but Hon. Thomas. H. Benton, no questions and telling no lies; that is the way it was done.

Young People's Convention at Mariboro. This meeting, we hear, was a very satisfactory one to all concerned. Mr. Hine and Mrs. cenator would take such an introduction, for Frohock addressed the convention. Large every ex-senator is not necessarily a man of numbers of the class who called the convention

Avarice .- Slavery .- Direct Taxation.

JOHN RANDOLPH.-This bold Virginian once said to a Northern man, " never trust an avaricious man from your section; he will young woman, i. e., on the same seat; and so be bought up." Is this not true? Are not all the traitors men of this stamp? Where the Northerner who has betrayed freedom who has not been rewarded, paid in office, or by the emoluments of office, for whatever service he has rendered the slave power?-Said the Virginian in the House of Representatives :-

> "Avarice alone could have produced the slave-trade. Avarice alone can drive, as it does this infernal traffic. Ambition has its cover-sluts in the 'pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war;' but where are the trophies of avarice? The hand-cuff, the manacle, and the blood-stained cow-hide."

Avarice is in a great measure the root of Slavery. It was a master stroke of policy in the siave holders when they induced the government to abandon the principle of direct taxation, and to adopt the system of duties and imposts. Not simply because it relieved the millions of property in human sinews from all taxation; but also because it has enabled the cormorants We were present, and can assure our readers | who fatten on the toil of the people to riot fearthat it was not a mere political partisan assem- lessly upon the spoils. As it is, escaping cirect blage, but a thorough anti-slavery meeting, taxation, the slave holders escape almost all where truths bread as the principles of univer- taxation. Controlling the government, as they sal freedom, and genial as the kindliest impul- do by the base subserviency of the North, ses of humanity were clearly and forcibly pre- they so average the duties and imposts as to screen themselves and throw the burden of taxation on the labor of the North. And as the thy for any department of the anti-slavery unsophisticated people pay their taxes without enterprise. Several persons said to us that it knowing when they do it-without knowing was as large as the attentive and listening part how much they pay or for what they pay-milof the audience, of the Democratic gathering lions are paid and squandered and the people the week before who were there to listen to find no redress and bardly know they are rob-

Was direct taxation again resorted to, and

were the people permitted to see in their taxlist, the items for which their money is expended-representatives in congress would not give their votes for appropriations as now. The people would not submit to present taxaenforce collections for such purposes would induce resistance and rebellion. The people taxation, the people would never have paid their hundreds of millions for the Fiorida and the Mexican wars. Never would they have paid the Watson and other similar trumpt-up claims, ophy. judicial department of the government, state of 1850. Never would they pay the millions and national, and gave his audiences a clear in- annually squandered upon the army and navy. sight into the workings of the system in the the greater part of which is requisite only to slave states, especially upon the non-slavehold- protect and extend slavery, and to afford coming whites. He dealt in a class of facts derived fortable sinceures for the idle spend thrift sons principally from his own observation and which of slaveholders. Let a U. S. collector demand were new to many of his auditors, but which from our farmers and mechanics in one round from them for these and similar purposes,-let them appear in his duplicate and we should have one office, of which few men would be ambitious, sentence, or word, that "in tone or spirit" Whoever entered upon it, would receive more is obnoxious to this charge. We think our insuits than dimes-"more kicks than coppers." readers will be unable to tell to what Mr. Slavery would starve deprived of these ment of which demagogues declaim so much effications and proof, or retraction. The onwould be abated-the number of office scekers by specification he has made, (in regard to and office holders would be reduced by direct

annum for government. And the mass of them can hardly be convinced they have paid a cent. We hear indeed loud complaints against "high | able to ask for proof, as well as specificataxes" at the time of our annual State collections. But who ever hears complaint of high this region on authority of the Forest City, taxes from farmer or mechanic against the genthat L. A. Hine has declined the Free Soil eral government. And yet they pay millions almost for the one, where they do thousands for the other. They suppose they have only been buying tea and coffee, British cutlery and ably gives us all that anybody knows about crockery-silks and broadcloths, when they have visited their merchants. Never dreaming that every merchant and grocer is a government collector, who is compelled to take from them what the government has compelled him to pay in the shape of duties. We need discussion on this subject, the people should be made to understand that under the present arrangement just as they muitiply around them the elegancies and the luxuries of life, just in that proportion do they increase their contribution to the direct support of slavery and the corruptions of the government.

John Randolph was right. "The manacle, the hand cuff and the blood stained cowhide are the trophies of avariee." If we would oblicerate them, we must make our appeals to the avarice of the nation as well as its justice. And in this way of direct taxation the appeal may be nade to their avarice in perfect harmony with the principles of justice and as a, (not to say the) nost efficient means for its support. Let the anti-slavery politicians adopt this as a measure of theirs and it will strike terror to the hearts of the brokers in human flesh as no other measure will. "Free men -free speech and free oil" (whether in the anti-slavery or the land reform sense) can hardly be hoped for without their inseparables, "free trade" and direct tex-

No LAND MONOPOLIST .- L. A. Hine addressa a letter to Gerrit Smith, remonstrating with him for being still the possesor of a large amount of land. To this Mr. Smith replies, that though he inherited near a million of acres from his father, he long since dispossessed himself of the greater part of it. Much of it hav-

ng been freely given to poor landless persons. He says he own no farms, and would esteem t a good bargain if he could exchange all the home would not rent for \$70 per year.

From Frederick Douglass's Paper. Ishmaelitism.

The words "Apostacy" and "Apostate" are beginning to be used by certain reformers, in very much the same spirit of bitterness, and with as little appropriateness as the mad-dog cry of "infidel" and "infidelity," raised by a pro-slavery church and clergy against the advocates of emancipation. We like neither of these methods of destroying confidence in the integrity of a brother abolitionist. We are led to make this remark by perusing various accounts of the annual meeting of, "the Western Anti-Slavery Society," which have appeared in the " Anti-Slavery Bugle," the " Anti-Slavery Standard," the "Pennsylvania Freeman," and the " Liberator." We attended that meeting in good faith, desirous to promote the great object for which the Society was organized. We did so in the exercise of a right, as an abolitionist, and not as an interloper: and, judging from the appearance of the people generally, we were not less welcome among them than other advocates of human rights.

Such, however, would not be inferred, from the tone and spirit in which the writers in the papers named indulge towards us .-Whatever their accounts of that meeting may seem to them, we must be permitted to say, that to us they seem quite uncandid .-In speaking of us, they have manifestly tallen into a strain of detraction altogether unworthy of them. They commend our eloquence, the better to condemn our honesty. and to impeach our consistency. Pallsbury seems to be especially charged with this mission; and to read his letter in the Liberator, one would fancy that he is really rejoicing in the hope of our ultimate downfall and rain. It would be easy to retort upon Pillsbury and Co., but we have too lately been entangled in the net-work of their talse philosophy and delivered from its Ligotrycreating power, not to know that a man under its influence may "breathe out threaten-ings, slaughter and death" upon his fellow, flattering biniself the while that he is doing God service.

Pillsbury and Co, talk as if there were no room for an honest difference of opinion in respect to voting under the U. S. Constitution. The line that separates honesty from dishonesty, is that (according to them) which separates anti-slavery voters from non-antislavery voters. The voters are "in the gall of bitterness, and bonds of iniquity;" while the non-voters are "the pure and undefiled;" or, (to use the language of Pillsbury on antheir purses, did they understand how they other occasion, "THE AMERICAN A. S. So-On Saturday night he directed his remarks were trenched upon. Knowing when and how CIETY IS IN HEAVEN, AND THE LIBERTY PAR-TY IS IN HELL."

But we are spending too much time. We will on'v add, that it is pitiful to behold a man of Pillsbury's talents so completely the slave of a narrow, false, and sectarian philos-

This article entirely escaped our observation until we saw it in the Pennsylvania Freeman. We confess to our surprise upon reading it. We knew there was nothing in the Bugle designed, and could recollect nothing calculated to destroy confidence in Mr. Douglass as a "brother abolitionist." impeachment of his elequence, his judgment or his integrity. To refresh our memory, we have carefully reviewed the files of the Bugle published since the anniversary, without being able to find any sentiment, or Mr. Pillsbury,) has no reference to the pres-And after the vague and unsubstantial charges of the present article, it is not unreason-

We invited Mr. Douglass to attend the invitation in better faith, than it was tendered. We are quite willing to leave our readers to judge between us in this matter .-They have our columns before them and can decide for themselves. We have no apprehensions from them either for our character or the cause, though both may suffer with some of his readers who are unacquainted with our paper and with the baseless character of the charge. Our readers too, can judge if the heading Mr. Douglass has selected be not somewhat characteristic of the "spirit and tone" of his own article.

One word we will add in regard to our course towards Mr. Douglass. In the first No. of the paper which we issued as editor, it became necessary to announce his change of opinion. From that hour to this, we have not only studiously refrained from expressing any opinion of his motives, (for we take it, an honest man does not need commendation of these;) but we have also often refrained from commenting on, or quoting the comments of others, upon measmes and views we deemed objectionable,-We have treated no other man in the antislavery ranks with this forbearance, and are not quite sare we have not erred in this instance. It has occurred to us we were not quite alone in this course. We have sometimes thought that we saw even in the ancompromising Liberator, some traces of this same weakness. Mr. Douglass's posiion was difficult and peculiar, and we felt reluctant to add at all to his embarrassment.

Most unfortunate for him has been the fact that ever since the announcement of his change of opinion at Syracuse, he has exhibited and nourished a morbid jealousy for his own reputation, which while it has sadly added to the discomfort of himself and scraps and remnants of his father's wild tracts friends, has in no manner augmented his ter in a sensible way, treated us politely, and address we hear speken of as a very superior for five farms, or even three. He adds that his usefulness. The man who would be an severe usage and several hair breadth estate for government for five farms, or even three. He adds that his severe usage and several hair breadth estate for government for five farms, or even three. He adds that his severe usage and several hair breadth estate for government for five farms, or even three. He adds that his severe usage and several hair breadth estate for government for five farms, or even three. earnest and faithful abolitionist, must be capes,

content to be of no reputation. He who has the clear, firm conviction of right, and the stern purpose of maintaining it, can bear and can dare the separation from even chosen friends; and his character and integrity will need no especial looking after. If he cannot trust them on the altar of justice, and in the path of his own convictions, he may as well abandon the field; for he will find little time for anything but self defence. This extreme jealousy of ones own character and motives, inevitably generates in other minds, the very suspicion it fears and resists. While the straight forward assertion of truth, and the faithful discharge of duty, though at trade. the time unpleasant and thankless, is the only sure vindication of integrity and worth. It is thus Mr. Douglass, Mr. Garrison, or whoever else has any reputation, has obtained it, whatever their opinions or their changes of opinions; and thus alone can they

The Pennsylvania Freeman denies the charges with equal decision and distinctness with ourselves, and we can add, to our mind, with equal truth and justice. The other papers can speak for themselves. So far as we have any knowledge or recollection, they are equally guiltless of these charges. Mr. Douglass' sneers at "Pillsbury," "Pillsbury and Co.," are as unworthy of himself, as they are of any reply from us.

Annexation.

The way is fast preparing for more annexetion, and it will come, whoever shall be elected President. Slave holders want more territory and they will have it by means of the successful party, which ever it may be. The whigs who are in distress for the aid of non-er tensionists to elect General Scott are a little shady ust now, but the slave holders have their man if he shall succeed. On the other hand Cass. and Douglass are paving the way for the annexation of Cuba, in their electioneering speech-While various papers in the community are doing the same with regard to Cuba and Mexico. The following from the Philadelphia Ledger speaks right out in regard to this policy and the article is copied approvingly by other papers. The sad thing about it is, that professed non-extensionists will do the work, sacrificing their convictions on this subject to party success. The Ledger says:

It is quite time for our Government to re ume and maintain the doctrine of President Monroe, that, we should tolerate no further European aggressions upon the Continent Obvious policy suggests this position, we are quite strong enough to maintain it, Continental Europe cannot prevent it, and England has quite too much at stake to oppose it through a war. But keeping Europe out of Mexico is not sufficient for the United States. They should annex U, Americanize it, make it part of the Confederacy. During the period of the Mexican war, we urged this as the true policy of the United States. We regard this annexation as manifest destiny, saying it was fated to occur at some time, to natural laws had provided for the progress of the stronger race over the territory of the weaker. But we said that a large portion of the Mexican population were too ignorant to comprehead their real interests, and would need some experience of the benefits flowing butions. And the corruptions of our govern- to say on the topic we must insist upon spe- from annexation, before they would receive it gladly; our true policy required a gradual annexation, and that, we should begin with | murder, incest and adultery, which is constant appropriating all above a line drawn from the head waters of the Panuco, along the ent occasion, but was drawn from some oth- Western line of Guanaxanto to Lake Chiapas Our people now pay some fifty millions per er source, we know not when or where,- and thence along to the Northern bank of the Rio Grande or Tolaiotlan, to its mouth on the Pacitic.

> We said that our possession and government of this for a few years, would open the eyes of all the rest of Mexico, to the advantages of annexation, and make it a voluntary and eager applicant for admission to our conanniversary of the Western A. S. Society. — federacy. The New York Herald has lately And we are certain be did not accept the said that Mr. Polk was in layor of keeping all of our conquests, and that his views were and Mr. Trist in settling the basis of a treaty against orders from Washington. However this be, we made a capital mistake in surrendering Mexico, and thus postponing what And should we propose it now, we believe that ad the wealthy portion of the nation, all the landed proprietors would accept it joymily. But as we have before said, the Mexican Government should first confiscate the property of the Church, for the benefit of the ational creditors abroad.

> > TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS .- Considerable excite ment has been caused in Carnsle, Ld., between ome citizens and a party of free colored men. It grew out of a fight between a colored boy the former took Breese's son and gave him a beating. This caused the excitement to be come general. The St. Louis News says:

> > 'The citizens then took the negroes who had first offended, tied them up and whipped them. Three other negroes, who had somehow signal. zed themselves in the difficulty, were served in like manner. Some of the citizens, in the course of the excitement, loaded a with several pounds of buckshot, and fired it at a negro house. There were only two occupants in it at the time, one of whom received a slight injury. The negroes were ordered to leave the place in three days, and threatened with similar treatment if they failed to comply When our informant lest, the excitement had mosided, but it is possiple it was renewed at e end of the three days' truce which had een granted the negroes.

> > Mr. Webster is now fairly in the field, in Massachusetts. Jenkins of Georgia is the candidate for the vice presidency. Troup of Georgia has also been nominated by the Alabama ultras.

> > VIGOROUS OLD AGE .- Mr. Simeon Marble. of New Haven, has a monthly reschush with some thirty flowers upon it. This bush has blossomed regularly for forty-eight years, and is still as vigorous and hardy as in the days of its juvenility, notwithstanding much

A Letter from a Fugitive Chattle to his Owner

HENRY BIBB announces in the last number his paper, the arrival of three of his hand from Missouri, safe via. Under Ground Reroad. Mr. Bibb had not seen his brothers sixteen years. Most unexpectedly also the met their aged mother, from whom ther separated in 1836 in Kentucky. Mr. Bas the same number of his paper, addresses following letter to the man who claims him his property. It is done, we suppose, he of consolation for his loss, as we are formed that these late arrivals, have pletely destroyed his stock in this spen

A LETTER TO MY OLD MASTER. MR. ALBERT G. SIBLET,

Sin: It has now been about sixteen to since we saw each other face to face, and which time you doubtless considered me infe to yourself, as you then held me as an article property, and sold me as such; but my mi soon after became insubordinate to the ungo relation of master and slave, and the work self-emancipation commenced and I was

I have long felt inclined to open a correspond dence with you on this subject, but have telral ed from doing so, until now, for two teason first, I knew not your post office address; a secondly, you then held in bondage severa my mother's children, of which you robbe when you left the State of Kentucky in But as those obstacles are now both remov out of the way, I can venture to address t For more than twenty years you have be

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church a class leader and an exhorter of that denor nation; professing to take the Bible, as y standard of christian duty. But sir know not that in the light of this book, you have acting the hypocrite all this while? I feel ed 'upon as a christian to call your attente a few facts with regard to it. But before ! so, I am happy to inform you that my tree John, Lewis and Granville, whose legs b them from your plantation, are now all a house in Canada, with our dear mother, fr doing well on British soil : so you need give yourself any trouble about advertise ooking for them. They have all served as slaves for 21 to 30 years without com tion, and have now commenced to set for the selves. Is this incompatible with the cha of a Bible christian? And yet I support you, with your man robbing possee have them with your dogs and guns, as if they sheep-killing wolves upon the huge moun brow, for the purpose of re-capturing them dragging them back to a mental graveyard tire name of law and slaveholding religio Oh! what harmony there seems to be betw these two twin sisters : The Fugitive Slave I. and the Methodist E. Church. Listen t language of inspiration; "Feed the hun and clothe the naked ;" " Break every yoke at let the oppressed to free : "All things, whatse ever ve would that men should do note y do ye even so unto them, for this is the law and

the prophets." While on the other hand your church say tions the buying and selling of men, wem and children: the robbing men of their wiv the whole decalogue, by permitting the proation of the sabbath; committing of the done by church members holding slaves a from the very essence of slavery. Now allow me, with the greatest deference to intelligence to inform you that you are me bly deceiving yourself, if you believe that are in the straight and narrow path to her tion of the plainest precayts of religion.

The followship of no number of profess. christians, however extended, nor the sole aptism and silent toleration of all the Ret end time serving ministers in creation, make you really a christian, or dispense w the binding force of the Gospel of Jesus Chr as the rule of your life and practice; and wi you continue in such an unhallowed course conduct, your prayers, your solemn fate ! ordinances are an abomination to the l from which he will turn his face away: gust, and will not hear or look upon.

I must here conclude for the present, this subject is fraught with such vital ance to your cternal interest, and as I have maintained an intimate relation to you, I feel bound as a christian to interest my calling your attention to it again.

Yours with becoming respect, HENRY BIBB Windsor, Sept., 23, 1852.

DICKENS ON COTTON .- Charles Dickers. late number of his "Household Words," enumerating the striking effects of the

" Let any great social or physical coars visit the United States, and England wood the shock from Land's End to John O. 6 The lives of nearly two millions of our trymen are dependent upon the cotton of America; their destiny may be said withou hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Show dire calamity befall the land of cetton, a the sand of our merchant ships would not in the dock, ten thousand mills must stop busy looms; two millions of mouths starve for lack of food to feed them,"

ANOTHER COLORED SEAMEN'S CASE Reuben Roberts, one of her Brittanic Me esties colored subjects, has sued out ! for false imprisonment against one of Sheriffs of South Carolina.

The Massachusetts Free Soilers great gathering at their state convention and Amasa Walker for lieutenant gover

For the Bugle. Letter from Parker Pillsbury.

LITCHFILD, Sept. 22, 1852. special wish of Free Soil men in Free Soil towns. An Indian went once to preach. When he came home another Indian asked him what was paid him. He said nothing. Why, he was asked, did'nt they pay more? He said. he supposed the pay was as good as the preach anyhow. Such has been my only comfort in lecturing to Free Soil assemblies.

I have spoken in connection with Mr. Selby, in Hartford, New Lyme, and Andover, since my last report; besides attending with him the convention of three days at Linesville, Pennsylvania. Since then, I have had meetings in Jefferson and Berea, besides the convention with the Griffings, on Saturday and Sunday, at

report from the excellent Secretaries, two of the students from Meadville Seminary. They to she work of humanity. I believe their theological studies are about completed. But the world has had full enough of Theology, and I think they are very much of my opinion.

While at Andover, an incident happened worth mentioning. Two "rather suspicious looking men" passed along a mile from where we were, enquiring for one of our friends whom every body knew has a couple of Fugitive Slaves in his family. The alarm was immediately sounded in all directions. One man galloped a horse all the way seven or eight miles, to put the slaves on their guard. The neighborhood around them was soon in uproar, and every man and woman was ready to fight the battles of Freedom. It only wanted a Gorsuch, and another Christiana Tragedy would surely have been enacted. But the kidnappers in this case were no other than Benjamin Bown the noble President of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, and our veteran friend Samuel Myers, who were enquiring their way along to the Linesville Anti-Slavery Convention!!

Let kidnappers be warned. The towns all along there, have gone into "Committee of the Wole" on the Fugitive Slave Law. And the Whigs and Democrats are no better than the ern Party-composed of what was once

Our meeting at Hinckley was worthy the place. And that you know, is saying a great deal. Our excellent friend, Mrs. Griffing, appeared in it, for the first time since the death of her beloved daughter. That was to the family a metancholy bereavement. So fair and promising a flower is seldom cut down. But her friends view her only as transplanted to the garden of Paradise, there to bloom in unfading beauty for ever and ever. How cheering and firmly "put down." So every man must feel delightful is such a hope! and in this case, who attends a single session of this Board. how justly entertained! and how well the cause of humanity prepares us for a peaceful depar-Yours, in patience and hope. PARKER PILLSBURY.

The Picty of Ohio.

One of the colporters of the American Tract the state of orthodox piety in this State. One would think that us our ministers can't find time from their especial avocation to plead for the dumb and preach deliverance to the captires, they ought at least to have more enlightened congregations on the topics of orthodox theology. Had some infidel abolitionist drawn the picture, it would have been deemed a caracature. We give it on the authority of the N. York Independent.

real character of the books I offer them. When I tell them, 'I have books of the American Tract Society,' they often say, . What's the price of it? When asked if they belong to any church, hundreds say, 'Well, I don't know; I used to, before we moved up here;' or, 'I've not been to meeting for so long that I don't know whether they have crossed off my name or not.' And three-fourths of their more enlightened and pious neighbors, when inquired of concerning the spiritual condition and prospects of these people, say, 'Oh, it's no use to go there; they don t care anything about books; or, 'I gues: they can't read -any of them'; or, they are Universalists; you won't sell stything there.' And if inquries are pressed, the truth will come out that they have no inletest in the spiritual welfare of these neighbors, and often know but little concerning them.

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opinion is that not one family in six among church organization affords them so many privileges that they do not need any other help.' Meeting a couple of their preachers, I handed Baxter's Reformed Pastor to one of them, saying, I should be glad to supply him with a coppy, if he had none. He took the book, and drawing his glasses down very grvely, looking very earnestly at the title, said, Baxters Reformed Pastor-O! its a kind of a Morel, is it? The other one coming in, looked at it a moment and threw it down, saying, ' We have had that in our Book Concern for years."

FINALITY IN PAINESVILLE.—At the close their way to Canada who needed material that you will be present at the institute. aid. True the law of Congress forbade it .-but he should like to see the contribution made publicly for their benefit. Whereupon several men, dignitaries in this part of the land proving themselves worthy to be thought so by the act, seized their hats for contribution boxes, and passed around with gladening results to the poor travellers.

American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions.

The meeting at Linesville was all that could catching in Massachusetts. They hold that it as a finality. ternity to ministers and church members, a steamboat. who annibilate marriage by the wholesalewho practice concubinage-and buy and sell the fruit of their own bodies as slaves. Guilty as the patrons and managers of the American Board are of all this and more, it might be expected that they would especially sanc- rest, gave the alarm to some Attorney, who as we all desire on this subject. tify in their mission churches, slavery, concubinage, poligamy, and whatever other vices the law of the land, the customs of the people, and the interests of their association should demand. Their history has not disappointed this reasonable expectation.

The following comparison of this board with the political organizations of the country is from the Christian Press. A paper eminently devoted to missionary enterprise, but separate from the American Board, on account of its pro-slavery tendencies.

It ought to be known by all who do not desire to support the slave power in our benevolent societies, that the corporate members of the Board are hostile to any introduction of that subject at the meetings. The "finality" doctrine with them is more comfirmed and complete, than it is with the great Southcalled the Whig and Democratic parties of the land. A corporate member residing at the west one of the large number which the Board elected immediately after our Chicago Convention) was asked if it would be possible to get the sin of slave-holding, as practised in the mission churches before the Board? His reply was, that the thing would be utterly impossible. He said, that it was his opinion, that even a corporate member, who would attempt to introduce the excluded subject would be "discountenanced"-kindly but

Now, that the platform of the Southern party should "discountenance" and "resist" the agitation of this subject, is not to be wondered at. Political organizations that have sold themselves to the slave power, cannot be expected to aid in expelling sin from the world; but that the American nust seem to all others, if they will think of it,) wrong and wicked. This policy of the Board sanctifies slavery in the eyes of the Indian and gives a false instead of a true religion to the heathen. Many appear to be very much opposed to sanctioning the extension of slavery into new territory, when this enormity is contemplated by the state. The Whig side to the great Southern party says, they vote for Gen'l Scott-the head of the army, in order to prevent the extension of slavery. And yet many of these men pat-"Not half the people have any idea of the romize a Board that extends the gospel in new territory connected with the curse of slavery. They will extend an evil in the church, that they will not in the state. And not only this, but while in the American Congress, the subject of slavery can be discussed, notwithstanding the resolutions of the party, the American Board has succeeded in absolutely excluding the consideration of this same evil with which their churches are immediately connected.

To the Teachers of Columbiana. County.

Another opportunity is afforded you of meeting in the capacity of a Teachers' Institute. The town of Wellsville has been selected as the place of holding the Institute, and the 4th of Oct., the time for its commencement. The services of Loring Andrews, a popular instructor and distin-"Judging from personal observation, my guished friend of Education, have been secured for the occasion. The citizens of professors of religion, where I have recently Wellsville have freely opened their houses servants as are under the yoke," &c.?labored, attend to family worship. And allow for your reception, and invite you to come. me to add, these are the very people whose The opportunity is one which, from various, plain and weighty considerations, we think every teacher, male and female, should eagerly embrace. Teachers in other counties of our noble State, turn out by scores and by hundreds, to these pleasant meetings for improvement; thereby demonstrating that with them "the cause of education is onward." Teachers of Columbiana County, will you manifest less desire for improvement in the calling you have chosen, or less interest in the cause of education than your neighbors? We know you will not. A commendable pride for the reputation of of a sermon in Painesville on the day follow- your county, a landable desire to excel in ing the Giddings festival, Edward Smith, your vocation, and a lively sense of your stated that there were some emigrants on high responsibilities as teachers, assure us

D. ANDERSON. T. G. HUSTON, S. L. WADSWORTH, Board of School Examiners. New Lisbon, Sept. 13th, 1852.

Two German papers, one in New York, of the Salem Institute in our paper to-day .and one in Boston, advocate the principles Mr. McClain is competent, experienced, and atof the Free Democracy.

Kidnapping in Cincinnati.

Several attempts have been made of late in many particulars its, influences have tend- had fastened upon some lone and unprotecto the civilization and improvement of the ted maiden, white though she might be, could barbarous tribes among whom they have by authority of this law secure her transfer labored. But its anti-slavery influences in across the Ohio to his den, that he might this country are extremely and hopelessly riot upon her virture. The law is as appliconservative. Its material aid is furnished cable to his purpose as to that of the master by the orthodox New England cottonocracy who seeks thereby to reclaim the blackest Its affairs are managed by those New Eng. torture. Perhaps it would be well for poliland Divines who create and sustain that ticians whose sympathy is limited by comsystem of public morals which authorises plexion, to think of this, when they vote for slaveholding in the Carolinas and slave a man to execute that law and to maintain

have been expected. You will receive a full the popular will, and the law of the land is The following is the account of an unsucthe end of all controversy, in Boston, that cessful attempt to kidnap a free colored boy fountain of christian light and knowledge.- in that city, as given in the True Democrat. should both immediately consecrate themselves | They extend the most cordial christian fra- The youth Elias Wallace, was engaged upon

Kentuckians, and claimed as a fugitive slave. He was taken to prison and temporarily confined, preparatory to his removal across the sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was served on the kidnappers before a removal could be effected, and they gave him up without coming to trial. The police officer, Phillips, who put himself to this infamous piece of work, has been held to bail for kidapping. Wallace's claim to freedom was a matter of public notoriety; and, yet, it was by a mere accident that he escaped the doom ot slavery. Had not his arrest been witnessed by one who knew him, and prompt measures taken in his behalf, he would soon have been beyond recovery.

The Christian Press has the following comments which are not only worthy of the onsideration of the Editor of the Gazette to whom they are addressed, but also of a multitude of others in our community who manifest a like discrimination in their anathemas against kidnapping. In their esteem he should be hung who aids and abets kidnapping in Africa-while with them it is the transcendant virtue, which should be rewarded with the presidency in this country. KIDNAPPING BY LAW, WITHOUT LAW.

There was a minifestation of much right feeling and a statement of some correct opinions in the account of a Kidnapping case copied last week from the Gazette, of this city; but we are amazed that writers otherwise clear-headed and logical, should so confuse themselves and others in regard to what constitutes law. Has not a man the same right to "steal a nigger" in the city of Cincinnati as on the coast of Africa?and suppose these kidnappers had been successful, and had borne their victim away and sold him at the South, would not the purchasers, though knowing he was stolen, have had the same right of ownership as those who have received their negroes di--should send a gospel to the beathen that Africa? But our policemen will not arrest share of the Jenny Lind engagements, ex-Society, gives the following gloomy picture of Christianity, seems to me (and I think it the state of orthogonal properties). Society as consistent with our properties of the Jerniy Rate and a great without a legal warrant. Suppose a fleet ceeded by more than \$50,000 the Maniput State of the Jerniy Rate and Times. of piratical, slave-trading ships should gath- ed to have been received by the Musical Times, er in an Anican harbor, and the crews That statement made Barnum's share \$308,000 meeting in Convention should adopt a Constitution authorizing and commanding the be seized on shore, would not these war- engagement. rants possess as much authority, would they not have as much legality, as any issued for the arrest of negroes under a government compact in the United States?not the right in each case the same?uppose that while our loyal, law-abiding oliceman was arresting negroes by the authority of the warrant, news should flash over the wires that the blacks had made a successful insurection, had seized upon the government, and had, in short become "do acto" the administrators of the American government, and another set of warrants should then be put into his hands, commanding him as an officer under the new government to arrest, and reduce to slavery and offer for sale all the prominent white citizens of Cincinnati; would be not, according to the theory, he bound in conscience to obey this as rightful law? Would not pro-slavery ministers be compelled to declare all this entirely legal, the act of the powers that be,' a proper legal government, not to be resisted, but obeyed as the ordinance of God; and would they not be compelled to comfort the Mayor and Council, and other eminent citizens, while toiling under the lash, by reminding them that Slavery is sustained by the Bible, and that holy Abraham held slaves? Would they not piously exhort them, "Let as many Would not they preach a revised edition of ernment print and circulate them?

> An Irishman supposed to have died suddealy near Wheeling last week, was deposited in his grave, after which his friends returned home leaving the sexton to fill in the earth. After throwing in a few shovels full he was alarmed by the noise of the indihe died eventually of suffocation.

> Three fatal accidents occurred on the railroads between Pittsburgh and Cleveland on Tuesday. A child was killed near Wellsville, and two breakmen, at another locality on the road.

tention of those who wish the advantages of a pared to meet the duties and responsibilities of terms to please.

We respectfully solicit a call from all good school this winter, to the advertisement our vocation.

Temperance Laws.

This Society, the most powerful and weal- at kidnapping in Cincinnati. One of the lished in the last Homestead, a code of laws lum in Columbus; and is an excellent violinist, term with still greater advantages than ever be-Dear Marine :- My last left me at Hartford. thy, as well as the oldest voluntary associa- cases was that of a white girl who was lured for the regulation of the various affairs of our as well as performer on the melodean. This fire offered; on Monday the 18th of October I have spoke two or three times of late at the tion in the country, has just held its last an- from her home for the basest of purposes .- village. Among them are ordinances prohibit- we are authorized to say by a friend intimately next. niversary at Troy, N. Y. It has its mission- And here we may say this fugitive slave law ing the sale of intoxicating liquors by tavern- acquainted with the individuals and abundantniversary at Troy, N. Y. It has its mission. And here we may say this fugitive slave law ing the sale of intoxicating fiquors by tavern- acquainted with the individuals and abundant- course of study useful, attractive, interesting aries on every continent, embracing among might, if required be used efficiently for cases keeper and others, and for the suppression of ly competent to judge of their merits. We them many excellent men and women, and of this sort. The wretch whose histful eye tippling houses and ale and beer shops. Our hope they may have a full house. village authority, by promulging these laws, have proclaimed their own convictions. We Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending presume they will attend to their execution .-It now depends upon the cittzens of the town to stand by them, in this work, and suppress the Ri traffic in intoxicating drinks in our village if it Jo can be done by law and public sentiment combined. That there is need of this no one can and their sympathisers, West and South.— man slave who ever fled from service or from doubt, who has witnessed the frequent melancholy exhibitions upon our streets of late.

Gerrit Smith for Congress.

GERRIT SMITH has been nominated for congress by a mass meeting of his congressional district. Members form all the parties united for this purpose. He has accepted the nomination and there is great probability of his election, so says the Carson League. A grand triumph of anti-slavery sentiment it will be He was arrested on the wharf by Police should Mr. Smith be returned to congress .officer Phillips, in connection with two His radical views of freedom have never been represented there, and he would doubtless agitate with effect, congress and the nation. Though river; fortunately, a man who saw the ar- he might be unable to secure such legislation

Anti-Slavery Meetings.

J. W. Watker and J. F. Selby will speak

at the follo	wing	places	
Sunday	Oc		Peirpont,
Mond.&Tt	ies. "	4-5,	Kellogsville,
Wed.	46	6,	Kingsville,
Thurs.	66	7.	Ashtabula,
Fri.	66	8.	Saybrook,
Sat. & Sur	1. "	9-10,	Geneva,
Mon.	66	11,	Austinburgh,
Tues.	66	12,	Jefferson,
Wed.	66	13,	Eagleville,
Thurs.	66	14,	Lenox.

Meetings may be appointed afternoon and evening of each day, if the friends think

ITEMS.

The cholera has raged fearfully in Poland. The National Woman's Rights convention adjourned to meet in Cleveland. - Mrs. Prewitt, Editor of the Yazoo Times, proposes to show babies with Mrs. Swishelm of the Visiter. - The Grand Jury of the U.S. Court have found a true bill for manslaughter against the officers and owners of the steamboat Henry Clay .-Every member elect of the Senate of Maine, and three-tourths of the House are supporters of the Maine Liquor Law. -Northern Lunatic Asylum is to be located near Newburgh about six miles from Cleve-Thom is Corwin has not resigned, and is not a going to stump it in Onio. -The Peruvian Government are resolved to protect their Guanno. A pity it is that American Government would not do as much for its citizens.

Barnum says the net proceeds of his and Jenny Lind \$ 302,000. Barnum adds Slave Trade, and should issue their war- that so soon as he can find time, he shall pubrants for the arrest of all negroes who could lish a book giving a history of the Jenny Lind

> The National Era says that Mr. Hubbard, the new Post Master General, has uniformly cast his vote in congress on the side of free-

Columbiana County Teachers' Institute.

SECOND SESSION.

The second session of the Columbiana Co. Teachers' Institute will be held in the town of WELLSVILLE, to commence on the 4th of October next, and continue one week.

The services of LORIN ANDREWS, Agent f the State Teachers' Association have been secured for the occasion, and he will be assisted by other experienced Teachers. The evenings, during the session of the Institute, will be devoted to Lectures on Scientific and other interesting subjects, and also to the discussion of questions connected with the Practical Business

Female teachers will be boarded in private amilies free of charge; male teachers at the usual rates for permanent boarders. Arrangements will be made with the Railroad companies to carry teachers to and from the Institute lower-law sermons, and would not the gor- at half price. As a means of defraying the expenses of the Institute it is proposed that each male teacher pay \$1, and each female 50

FELLOW TEACHERS, will you not heartily resond to this call by turning out en mass to the Institute? By so doing you will make another effort to elevate the standard of teaching in our county. Our neighbors in adjacent counties are vidual struggling in his coffin. He procured setting us a noble example. Shall we allow help and opened it, when the man was ourselves to be distanced in the race for excelfound to have turned on his face, and his lence? Let us feel the moral dignity of our person was still warm. They were howev- calling, and the responsibilities devolving upon er unable to revive him. It is supposed that us in the formation of the habits, feelings, and Satchels, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valices, Umaction of the children and youth of the country. It is a high privilege to labor and make sacrifices for the cause of education-a cause ultimately connected with the happiness of individuals and society. Let us meet, become acquainted, impart and receive counsel; and encourage each other's hearts, that when we return to our SALEM INSTITUTE .- We would direct the at-

> WM. McCLAIN, J. MARKHAM, D. ANDERSON, New Liebon, Sept. 1852.

THE CONCERT advertised on Saturday night! will be no humbug. Young Mr. Hopkins, the The corporate authorities of Salem have pub- principle, is blind-was educated at the asy-

Sentember 99th.

ichard Daherst, Elyria,	1.00-400
seph Shinn, Berlin,	1.00-399
Wilkinson, Brunswick,	1.50-418
C. Phelps, Weighmouth.	1.00-377
Bellows, Hinckley,	1.00-361
m. Payne, Richfield,	1.50 360
noebe Vanfleet, New Bedford,	1.50 3.40
ement Rockhill, Mt. Union,	1.59-110
Lukens, Marlboro,	1.50-438
lm Prescord, Catfish,	1 00 35.

THIS INSTITUTE, with some modifications and restrictions that cannot full to prove beneficial to those who may hereafter attend it, will commence its third Winter Session, (of 19

weeks,) October 25th, 1852. An able Teacher of the Latin, Greek, French former, and an experienced Teacher.

Tuition from \$3,00 to \$5,00 per Quarter of 11 weeks, with moderate extra charges for French, German, Peneil and Pen Drawing, Sketching, Paiating in Water Colors and Monochromatic Painting, and also, for attending Dr.
Mack's Illustrated Lectures on Anatomy and
Physiology, and Mr. Lusk's Lessons in PenNo applicant will be received on any other

The Institution is farnished with Anatomi- of attainments and moral character. cal Plates, Historical Charts, Outline Maps,

Apparatus and Mirerals. Students can here the use of all Text Books needed in the Institution, except in a few of the most advanced Classes, at the rate of One Dollar per Quarter. Books can, also, be purchased in the Village, at low prices. Ample arrange-ments are now being made to accommodate Thirty dellars for the latter course. Students with comfortable board, which can be had on very moderate terms.

Those desiring particulars can obtain a catalogue accompanied by a full circular, and any additional information they may wish, by ad-WM. McCLAIN, Principal. Salem, Col. Co., O., Oct. 2, 1852.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER. TOYS. FANCY ARTICLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the above articles just receiving, and for sale cheap; for cash at the CHEAP BOOK STORE. The largest variety of Juvenile Broks ever offered. School Books and Stationery at Wholesale,

Ostober 2, 1852.-6t.

INFANT VIOLINIST!



THIS Wonderful Musical Prodigy only 7 ears old, will give a Grand Concert at the own Hall in Salem, on Friday Evening, Oct., conducted to the Cure, from the neighboring th. He will be assisted by the favorite Pian-

Miss Anna M. Rankin.

and the celebrated Primo Basso, Prof. SUITT. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at seven and a half. Admittance 20 ets., chil-

For particulars see bills of the day.

FOR THE WHOLESALE TRADE. HATS, CAPS, PURS,

STRAW AND SILK MILLINERY GOODS. Nos. 95 and 97, Superior St, (up stairs) Cleveland. THE SUBSCRIBERS desire once more to all the attention of their customers and dealers

generally to their new location and unequalled Stock of Goods which for extent, variety and richness of quality, surpass anything ever offered West of New York, and we Chahenge Competitors or Comparison with any, having now hree of the best sales rooms in the city, we are prepared to and will exhibit a stock which will kets, and at prices as low as can be found any. a large assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES where. Their stock consists of HATS-Silk, Moleskin, Augala, Brush, Wool

nats, of all different quanties and varieties.

CAPS—Silk Plush, Mohair, Cotton, Silk Velvet, Cloth, Glazed, Leather, and Fur Caps. New styles daily received. FURS-Muffs, Victoreens, Cuffs, Far Gloves,

Fur Mittens, Buff lo Robes, &c. STRAW GOODS-Pearl, Coburg, Florence,

Cleveland, Talleta, S. tin, Fruited ribbons for | services. trimmings, and all other goods in the Milmery | Selem, March 5, 1852.

brellas, &c.,

Also a large stock of Hosiray and GLOVES of very variety direct from the importers, and for at a small advance from con Woolen Cravats, Woolen Gioves, Buckskin loves and Mittens.

The above, with many other goods we w offer to the trade at New York Prices. Conected with a large Manufacturing House in New York, we are enabled to sell our goods on

A. FULLER & CO. Connected with Williams & Denison, N. Y. October 2, 1852.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce

The design is as heretofore, to render the illustrate and as far as possible demonstrate

each subject. Students desirous of availing themselves of a thorough course of instruction, will here find the requisites for speedily acquiring a knowledge of the sciences in all its branches.

Among the means at command for demonstrating may be found a fine FRENCH OBSTET-RICAL MANIKIN, Skeletons, wet and dried preparations, Life Sized and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates. A collection of most approved colored plates illustrative of Memcat BOTANY and PATHOLOGY. A well selected Modern Library with numerous illustrations, containing works on all the various branches, and a splendid as well as an extensive

CABINET OF CASTS.

Purchased at great expense, though surpassing any private Physician or Institution. Altogether attording an opportunity of no ordinary character for Gentlemen and Ladies for acquiring a thorough Practical knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology or the Science of Medicine.

And to make the course still more useful and and German Languages is now connected with attractive, has just effected an arrangement it. Instruction can be had on the Piano of a with Mr. Altraed Holkhook, whose teaching ments of Puntosophy and Chemistrat, by which the class may have access to his extensive and splendid apparatus, one of the best in the State. will be afforded and a general oversight of the

> No applicant will be received on any other terms than by the best Medical Schools, in point

> TERMS of studies with daily recitation, for a full course is three years, including two courses of Lectures. That for Anatomy, Physiology and Hygien, six months, preparatory to leeing. Students to the latter turnishing their own text books.

Tutton one hundred dollars for the first.

Good and convenient boarding may be proeured at \$1,12 to 1,50 per week. Thus is combined cheapness with rare and extensive opper-tunities for knowledge, making this a place doubly desirable es it at once places it within the means of almost all.

Further information and satisfactory references given by addressing the subscriber. K. G. THOMAS, M. D. Marlboro', September, 1852.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. MURPHY, TIERNAN & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO MURPHY, WILSON, & Co.) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEAL.

ERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 48, Wood-St., Pittsburg, Pa. ARE now receiving from all the Eastern Ciies and Europe, their first supply of GOODS for the Fall Trade, to which they invite the at-tention of buyers. On the 1st of September they expect to have their assortment complete, which will be kept so, by constant additions every week throughout the season. They will, as heretofore continue to sell goods as low as the EASTERN JOBBERS, for CASH, or approved paper on the usual credit, and they assure their old customers and friends, and all who design purchasing here, that they will not be undersold in this marke Pittsburgh, August 20, 1852.

Sugar Creek Falls Water Cure TUSCARAWAS, Co., O.

THIS Institution, twelve miles south of Mas-1 sillon, on the road from Wooster to New Philadelphia, 11 miles west of the latter place, and is accessible by stages daily from all the

above places. It is supplied with very Soft Pure Spring Water,

hills, in Stone Pipes. It is under charge of Dr. II. FREASE, and conducted on pure Hydropathe principles. Our business is to take drugs out of the system, and not put them in. The Proprietors flatter themselves that their Facilities, for successfully treating disease, are not surpassed by any other establishment in the

TERMS:-In ordinary cases \$5 per week, payable weekly. Each patient should bring 2 afortables, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, and some nen for bandages, or they can be had at the Establishment for 50 ets. per week. Postlice address, Deardorff Mills, Tuscarawas Co. DR. H. FREASE, SOLOMON FREASE, PROPRIETORS.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH, LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Sampare favorably with any in the eastern mar- | lem and vicinity that she has brought with her carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Timetures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Cassuth, Fur do., Brush do., Brush Magyar, Physicis, together with an assortment of crude Seal do., Mexican, Congress, and Child's Fancy or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family. Q hee, Corner of Green and Landy St.

JOHN C. WHINERY.

SURGEON DENTIST !! - Office over the

and Satin Strand Bonnets. New styles of Fancy | Salem Book Store. - The subscriber would intraw Bonnets of the Fall Style. Straw Cords, form his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in SILK GOODS-Siks, Laces, Paris Cord. Il- Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainusions, Modes, Linings, Satins, Crapes, Tati-tons, Flowers, Velvets, Feathers, Warrants, Tabs. he feels confident of being able to render the RIBBONS-Bonnet Ribbons, the best Stock fullest satisfaction to those who may require his

DR C. PEARSON, HOMEOPATHIST,

AVING permanently located in Salem, would respectfully announce to the Public at he is prepared to treat Homeopathically all ses, whether Chronic or Acute. He gives general invitation to all, and flatters himself

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on MAIN ST. Prosite the Pest-Office.

he can render general satisfaction.

dealers visiting this city, promising to offer in-ducements worthy their attention. WATER CURE ENCYCLOPÆDIA. Can be had at the "Cheap Book Store."
July 7, '82.

J. McMILLAN,

A Country Wedding in France.

No part of France, with the exception of Britt any has preserved its patriarchal habits, nati anal character, and ancient forms of lar guage, more than Touraine and Berry .-T he manners of the people there are exremely primitive, and some of their customs curious and interesting. The following ac-count is from the pen of a modern French writer of great power of observation and description:

The day before that appointed for the wedding, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the band of music arrived-that is to say, the bagpipe, and the man with the triangle. At nightiall, strange preparations were begun, the party separating into two bands; and when darkness closed in, they proceeded to the ceremony of the livrees, or present mak-

This took place at the house of the bride -Mrs. Guillette's cottage. The good woman took with her her daughter; a dozen young and pretty pastourelles, Marie's friends and relatives; two or three respectable matrons, her neighbors, loquacious, quick of reply, and rigid guardians of ancient usages; en she selected a dozen vigorous champions from her kinsmen and friends; and lastly, the old chauvreur or flaxdresser of the parish, a man of eloquence and address if ever there was one.

The flaxdresser is particularly sceptical .-He and another rustic functionary, of whom we shall speak presently, the grave-digger, are always the esprits forts of the place .-They are so much in the habit of talking of ghosts, and are so well acquainted with all the tricks of which these evil spirits are capable, that they scarcely fear them at all .-It is especially in the night that all these worthies, grave-diggers, flaxdressers, and ghosts, exercise their industry. It is in the night also the flaxdresser relates his lamentable stories. But he is no more than the sacristan addicted exclusively to the pleasure of inspiring his auditors with fear; he delights in raising a laugh; and is jocose and sentimental by turns, when he comes to speak of love and Hymen. He is the man to collect and store up in memory the most encient songs, and to hand them down to posterity; and, as usual, he was in the pres-

As soon as all were assembled in the house, the doors and windows were closed with the greatest care; the very leucomb shutter of the granary was barricaded; planks, trussels, and tables were put up ncross all the points of egress, as if one was preparing to sustain a seige; and within this fortification reigned a solemn silence of expectation, until from a distance were heard singing, laughter, and the sound of rustic instruments. These were the bridegroom's band, Germain at its head, accompanied by his stoutest companion's, the grave-digger, kinstolk, friends, and servants, who formed a joyous and solid cortege.

ent instance the person charged with the

presentation of the wedding-gifts at the

As they approached the house, however, they slackened their pace, consulted together, and were silent. The young girls, shut up in the house, had contrived to find little afits in the windows, through which they watched the procession as it arrived, and formed in order of battle. A fine chilly rain fell, which added to the excitement of the situation, whilst a large fire crackled and blazed on the hearth within doors. Marie would gladly have shortened the inevitable slowness of this state of siege; she did not the wet and cold; but she had no voice in the affair-nay, she had even to share osten-

sibly in the cruelty of her companions. When the two camps were thus pitched in the face of one another, a discharge of firearms from the party without doors set all the dogs in the neighborhood in commotion: those belonging to the house flew to the gate, barking loudly; and the little children, whom their mothers vainly endeavored to quiet, fell to crying and trembling with fear. The grave-digger, the bard and orator of the bride-groom, now stationed himself before the door, and in a pitiable voice began a dialogue with the flax-dresser, who was at the garret window over the same door.

Grave-digger-Hollo! my good folks, my dear neighbors, for mercy's sake, open the

Flaxdresser-Pray who may you be; and how come you to take the liberty of calling us your dear neighbors? We don't know

G .- We are honest folks in trouble. Don't fear us, my friends, but bestow your hospitality on us. The sleet falls fast, our feet are all frozen, and we have come such a distance that our shoes are worn out. The flaxdresser inquires sharply who they

are, and receives various ridiculous answers. At length the besiegers say-

lisjen to reason, we shall enter by force. Flaxdresser-Try, if you like. We are strong enough not to fear you; and as you are insolent, we shall not answer you any

So saying the flaxdresser slammed to the wicket with a bang, and went down a ladder into the room below. He then took the bride elect by the hand, and the young folks joining them, all fell to dancing, and shouting gaily, whilst the matrons of the party sang with shrill voices, and amidst shouts of tempting the assault. The besiegers, on their side, pretended rage; they fired their pistols at the doors, set the dogs barking, rattled the shutters, thumped the walls, and uttered loud cries.

n song. As soon as the song was begun, however, the besieged replied with the sec-

couplets at least the men enumerate all the wedding-presents, and the matrons at length consent that the door should be opened. On this being arranged, the flaxdresser

fastened the door on the inside-the only draw back, advance again, and, as if repellour village-and the bridegroom's band rushed in, but not without a combat; for the standers keep exclaiming, to excite and enads who garrisoned the place, even the old courage the bearers; "Bravo!" "Well done, flaxdresser and the ancient village dames, my boys!" "Courage have a care!" "Paconsidered it their duty to defend the hearth. tience !" "Stoop now; the gate is too low!" The invaders were armed with a goose stuck ipon a large iron spit, adorned with bouquets of straw and ribbons and to plant this at the fire was to gain possession of the hearth .-Every effort was of course made to attain this object. Now came a veritable battle although the combatants did not come to ac- house. The gardner plants it there, and tual blows, and fought without any anger or waters it with a large pitcher of wine, whilst ill-will. but they pressed and pushed one a salvo of pistol-shots, and the joyous contorthat the results might have been more seriand laughter. The poor old flaxdresser, with the same formalities to the roof of the who fought like a lion was pinned to the bleeding from an attack on the spit. These peasants have resolved to drop them. normous iron spit was twisted like a screw before it was at length flung across the fire rons, and the conquest achieved.

There was now no lack of talk and laughter. Each one exhibited the wounds he had received; but as they were in many cases given by the hand of a friend, nobody complained. The matrons cleaned the stone floor, and order was re-established. The table was covered with pitchers of new wine. When they had all drunk together, clinking their glasses, and had taken breath, the feed their young. bridegroom was led into the middle of the room; and furnished with a ring, he had to of soldiers. undergo a new trial.

During the contest, the bride had been concealed, with three of her companions, by her mother, her god-mother, and her and houses. aunts, who had seated the four young girls on a bench, in a corner of the room, and covered them with a large white cloth. The three girls had been selected of the same height as Marie; and this cloth veiling them from head to foot, it was impossible to distinguish one from another. The bridegroom was only allowed to touch them with the end of his switch, to point out which he guessed to be his bride. If wrong, he could not dance with the latter that evening, but only with the one he had selected in error.

The party then separated, to reassemble at eight o'clock the next morning. At the appointed time, after a breakfast of milk-soup, well peppered to stimulate the appetite-for the nuptial-feast promised to be a rich oneall assembled in the farmyard. A journey of several miles had to be performed to obtain the nuptial benediction. Germain mounted the gray mare, which had been new dry. shod and decked with ribbons for the occasion; the bride rode behind him; whilst his brother-in-law, Jacques, was mounted on the old gray, with his grandmother. The other birds. joyous calvacade set out, escorted by the children on foot, who kept firing pistols and making the horses start. Mrs. Maurice, the mother, seated with the children and the village fiddlers in a cart, opened the proces-

sion to the sound of the little band of music. At the ceremony of the offrande, Germain, according to custom, placed the treizainethat is to say, thirteen pieces of silver-in like to see her betrothed dawdling about in the hand of his bride, and slipped on her weaves a web for his nest. finger a silver ring of a peculiar form, which had existed unchanged for ages, but which chief ram. has now been replaced by the alliance d'or.

We now come to the third and most curious day of the nuptials, which is is still stream. strictly observed. As the cermony of the liverces is the symbol of taking possession of the heart and home of the bride, that of the chou is the type of the fecundity of marriage. After breakfast the next morning, this performance commenced -a custom of ancient Gallie origin, which became gradually a sort of mystery or morality of the middle ages .and dress themselves up, and then return, accompanied by music, dogs, children, and sometimes covered with a grotesque mask. A broken pot or an old shoe, suspended to his belt with a string, serves him to beg for and collect the offerings of wine. No one refuses; and he pretends to drink, and then bation. He now feigns to be tipsy, and rolls in the mud; whilst his poor wife runs Grave-digger-Well, then, if you'll not after him, reproaching him pathetically and calling for help. A hand-barrow is now with a spade, a cord, and a large basket .-Four strong men carry him on their shoulders. His wife follows on foot, and the old folks come after with a grave and pensive air; then the nuptial procession march two by two to the measure of the music. The firing of pistols recommences, the dogs bark more loudly than ever at the sight of the gardner thus borne in triumph, and the children jeer him as he passes. The procession laughter, at the people outside, who were at- arrives at the bride's dwelling, and enters the garden. There a fine cabbage is select. She had conquered the evil passions within ed-a matter which is not effected in a hurry, herself, and none who have gained this vicfor the old folks hold a council, each one pleading for some favorite cabbage. Votes are taken; and when the choice is made, The garrison at last seemed to manifest the gardner ties his cord round the stalk, and some desire to capitulate; but required as a retreats to the further end of the garden, condition that the opposite party should sing whilst the other actors in the comedy-the and the shoemaker-all stand round the

way under their load. Mean ime, the by-"To the left-now to the right!" "Look sharp now!" " Now you're through!"

On reaching the court-yard of the bridegroom, the cabbage is lifted off the barrow. and carried to the highest point of the house whether a chimney, a gable, or a pigeonanother so closely, and there was so much tions of the jardiniere, announce its inauguraemulation in the display of muscular power, tion. The same ceremony is immediately re-commenced; another cabbage is removed ous than they appeared amidst the singing from the bridegroom's garden, and carried house which his wife has just quitted. These wall, and squeezed until he could hardly get trophies remain there, until the wind and breath. More than one hero was rolled in rain destroy the baskets, and carry away the the dust, more than one hand was withdrawn plants; but they generally remain long enough to verify the predictions of the vilsports are dangerous, and in consequence of lage dames, that ere their removal, the new he occurence of serious accidents, our married couple shall be blessed with a pret-The ty little addition to their domestic happiness.

The day is far advanced when these ceremonies are accomplished, and all that remains, is to escort with music the parents of the young couple to their homes. There they have a dance, and all is over.

Short Lessons in Natural History.

Ants have regular day laborors. Ants in the East Indies are horticulturists -they make mushrooms, upon which they

The white ant maintains a regular army Bees live under a monarchy.

Beavers are architects, builders and wood cutters-they cut down trees and erect dams

Bees are geometricians—their cells are so constructed as with the least quantity of material to have the largest sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. Bears, Herons and Otters are fishermen.

Birds are musicians, whole tribes are mu-Beavers in their communities present us

with a model of republicanism. Catterpillars are silk-spinners. Dogs, Wolves and Jackals, and many other

animals, are hunters. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Indian Antelopes furnish an example of a

patriarchial government. The Ant-Lion is a geometrician-the trap he sets for insects is constructed on exact mathematical principles.

The Marmot is a civil engineer, he builds houses and constructs drains to keep them

The Mole is a meteorologist. The Mine killer is an arithmetician, so al-

so is the crow, the wild turkey, and some The Monkey is a rope dancer. Man is

not his equal in agility. The Nautilus is a navigator-he raises and lowers his sails, and casts anchor at pleasure. The Electrical Eel, the Ray, and Torpedo are electricians and shocking animals.

The Prima is a tailor bird-he sews leaves together to make his nest, The Ploceus Textor is a weaver, and

Tye Squirrel is a ferryman-with a piece

of bark and his tail for a sail, he crosses the Wasps are paper makers.

A Bloodless Victory.

Wild horses have their leaders, which they re said to select.

ADIN BALLOU tells the following anecdote "As a worthy old woman, in the city of Two lads disappear during the breakfast, go New York, was one day quietly walking along the street smoking her pipe, a jovial sailor, rendered a little mischevious by liquor, firing of pistols. They represent a couple of came sawing down, and, when opposite the beggars-husband and wife-covered with woman, saucily pushed her aside, and, with rags; they are called the gardiner and his a pass of his hand, knocked the pipe out of wife (le jardenier and la jardiniere, and give her mouth. He then halted to hear her fret out that they have the charge and the culti- at his trick, and enjoy a laugh at her expense vation of the sacred cabbage. The man's But what was his astonishment, when she face is bedaubed with soot and wine-lees, or meekly picked up the pieces of her broken pipe, without the least resentment in her manner; and, giving him a dignified look of mingled sorrow, kindness and pity, said 'God forgive you my son, as I do.' ed a tender chord in the heart of the rude pours the wine on the ground, in token of tar. He felt ashamed, condemed, and repentant. The tear started in his eye; he must make reparation. He heartily confessed his error, and thrusting both hands into his full pockets of change, forced the conbrought, on which is placed the gardener, tents upon her, exclaiming, 'God bless you, kind mother, I'll never do so again." Ex. paper.

> That poor old lady was a greater hero than Bonapart Washington, or any other warrior whose name stands written on the book of fame. Washington with all his implements of human destruction never gained so glorious a victory over a foe, as did this poor woman over the sailor.

> But this was not her greatest victory .tory can ever fight .- Port. Plea. Boat.

Neutrality.

The first Methodist conference was held in Baltimore previous to the revolution, at flaxdresser, the grave-digger, the carpenter, which time there were two parties, Whig and Tory. The common custom of those ond line; and so long as they were able to cabbage. One digs a trench, advances, re-days was to pray for the King in all religious do this, they were safe. The two antago- cedes, makes a plan, spies at the other assemblies. Now it so happened that the mists were the best hands in the country for through a pair of spectacles; and, in short, Conference was about equally divided bea song and their stock seemed inexhaustible. after various difficulties and mummeries, the tween Whig and Tory, and to pray for his Once or twice the flaxdresser made a wry gardener pulls the cord, his wife spreads her Majesty was to give offence to those who face, frowned, and turned to the women apron, and the cabbage falls majesticly favored throwing off the yoke of royalty; with a disappointed look. The grave-digger amidst the hurrals of the spectators. The and to omit a petition in behalf of the disang something so old that his adversary had basket is then brought, the two gardeners vine right of the King to govern, was equalforgott n it, or perhaps had never known it; plant the the cabage in it with all sorts of ly offensive to the opposite party. There but instantly the good woman took up the precautions; fresh earth is put round its happened to be in the assembly an aged burden of the song with a shrill voice, and root, it is propped with sticks, and carefully Pastor who was supposed to ocupy a neutral helped their friend through his trouble. At tied up. Rosy apples on the end of sticks, ground, never having been known to express length the party of the bride, declared they branches of thyme, sage and laurel are stuck himself very positive one way or the other. would yield, provided the others offered her all round it, and the whole is decked with After mature deliberation they concluded a present worthy of her. Thereupon began ribbons and streamers. The trophy is then that this neutral brother was the most suitthe song of the Wedding gifts, to an air as replaced on the hand-barrow with the gar- able person in the assembly to open the column as a church psalm, the men outside dener, who has to hold it upright, and pre- Conference, weich he did, and after having pinging bass in unison, and the women an- vent any accident. lastly, the procession prayed eloquently for the prosperity of the

swering from within in falsetto. In twenty leaves the garden in good order, and to a Church and the conversion of the world, measured march. On coming, however, to the &c., was about to end his petition without gate, and again when they enter the court- the usual prayer for his Majesty King yard of the bridegroom's house an imaginary George—he hesitated a moment, and then obstacle opposes their passage. The bearers commenced thus! "Oh God have mercy instantly drew the wooden spigot which of the burden stumble, raise a great outcry, on King George, purify his heart by thy grace, fit and prepare him for the mansions fastening known in most of the dwellings in ed by some invisible force, pretend to give of the blest, and when this shall have been accomplished, O God, in thy mercy kill him, and never let our country be cursed by another King. Amen."

From the Waverly Magazine. The Slave Girl's Lament.

BY ELLEN LOUISE.

'Tis sunset on Afric's golden shore, The land is behind and the sea before-The slaver, on fingers sparkling with rings, Is telling his gains in the HUMAN THINGS-But a strain so wild is borne on the air That the slaver pauses, and breathes a prayer; Blanched is his cheek as he looks on the sea, And closer he grasps his rosary-Tis the thrilling chaunt of a wild farewell, That palsied his heart, with its passion spell:

Through all the long day, Thou'lt dream of thy daughter, And for her will pray-But the gods have grown deaf, And the altar is stone. And never an ear Will they lend to thy moan.

Farewell to thee, mother !

Farewell to thee, Father ! Thy step on the wild Grew stately and proud, As thou gazed on thy child; And merrily clasped me Thy strong arms and free, As thy fond tones were blessing Thy smiling Haidee.

Thine eyes will grow sad When thou com'st from the chase, And lookest in vain For thy child in her place; And the fruit they have pulled From the cocoa tree, Will but mind of the time

When 'twas gathered by me. Farewell to thee, sister! The love-light that speaks From the flash of thine eyes To thine ebon-hued checks, And the smile that is glisting At the thought of the morrow, Will be changed by the night Into wailing and sorrow.

Farewell to thee, loved one ! We no more may stray 'Neath the mangoes at dew-fall, Or dawning of day-But thou'lt dream of the past, And the form by thy side, In those days of the sun

When thou call'st me thy bride! I shall think in my dreams Of the days of our love, When we prayed to the angels

And star-blooms above; And 'mid the long night Of my grief and my dole, No tyrant can ever Bind chains on my soul.

And when I am freed From this wearisome strife. I'll wing me away To my love and my life! And still when the hill-top Is purpled with mist, I'll keep 'neath the mangoes, Dear loved one, our tryst,

Farewell to thee, Afric, I'll dream of thy shore. And the roof-tree that's waving Its boughs by the door; And my prayers shall ascend Till the life-cord is riven, To the God of my fathers, The African's Heaven.

And the wild sea's restless murmur bore the dying tones along, for the maid had breathed her soul out in the passionate gush of song : And the men the world call Christians, tossed

her body in the sea. And within the slaver's bosom fiends were mocking in their glee.

Oh give ME the toil-stained fingers of the man who tills the soil. Or the soul that nobly battles with life's changes and turmoil :

But trust me not to those who trade in human life and limb, For round their steps is murmuring a low

funeral hymn: And the day of doom MAY linger, and the judgment seem to wait,

Whilst the slave's chained limbs are writhing 'neath the iron car of State; But a wondrous hour is coming when the now-

er-crushed right shall rise, And the hymn of peace and freedom echo to the star-gemmed skies.

The 13th of September, this year was completion of a century since the introduction of the "New Style," as it is called in the calender. The New style differed from the Old in two particulars: by omitting eleven days after September 1st, or calling the 2d the 13th, and by beginning the year on January 1st and not on Annunciation or 25th of March. The length of the legal year 1752, was, therefore, only 282 days, or about 40 weeks. The Old Style is, however, yet in use in those countries, (Prussia, Greece, &c.,) where the Greek Church is professed, although inconvenient and manifestly erroneous.

A quiet mind like other blessings, is more easily lost than gained.

Death and the sun have this in commonfew can gaze at them steadily.

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The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle ir their respective localities.

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LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Extracts of letters from Judge Story, Chancello Kent, and President Adams.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1844. I have read the prospectus with great plea sure, and entirely approve the plan. can only obtain the public patronage long enough, and large enough, and securely enough to attain its true ends, it will contribute in an eminent degree to give a healthy tained from them to no one. tone not only to our literature, but to public opinion. It will enable us to possess in a moderate compass a select library of the best productions of the age. It will do more; it will redeem our periodical literature from the reproach of being devoted to light and

JOSEPH STORY. character. NEW YORK, 7th May, 1844. I approve very much of the plan of the Living Age;' and if it be conducted with the intelligence, spirit and taste that the prospectus indicates, (of which I have no reason to doubt,) it will be one of the most instructive and popular periodicals of the day.

JAMES KENT.

superficial reading, to transitory speculations,

to sickly and ephemeral sentimentalities, and

false and extravagant sketches of life and

Washington, 27th Dec., 1844. Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

PROSPECTUS. This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while we are thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical, and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the

American reader. The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinburgh Quarterly, and other Reviews and Blackwood's noble criticisms on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery; and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the bus" und industrious Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the sober and respectable Christian Observer: these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly, Frazer's, Tait's. Ainsworth's, Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, to make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety of importations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British Colonies.

We hope that, by 'winnowing the whea from the chaff,' by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages, Travels, History, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of public taste.

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